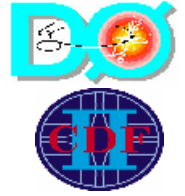


Searches for MSSM Higgs at the Tevatron



Amy Connolly/ UC Berkeley
For the CDF and DØ Collaborations

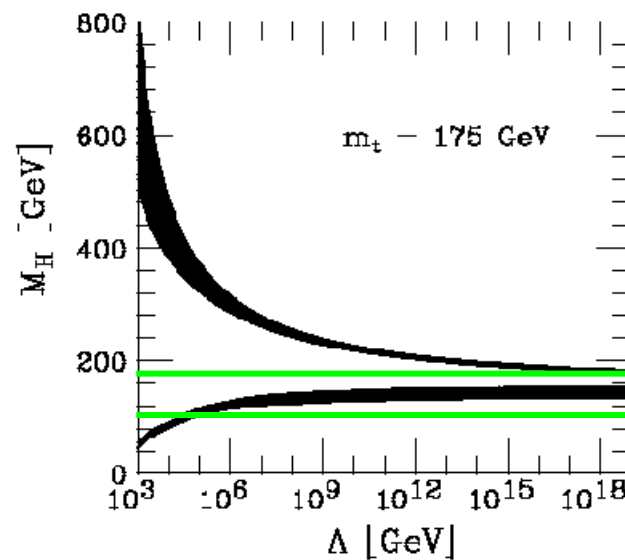
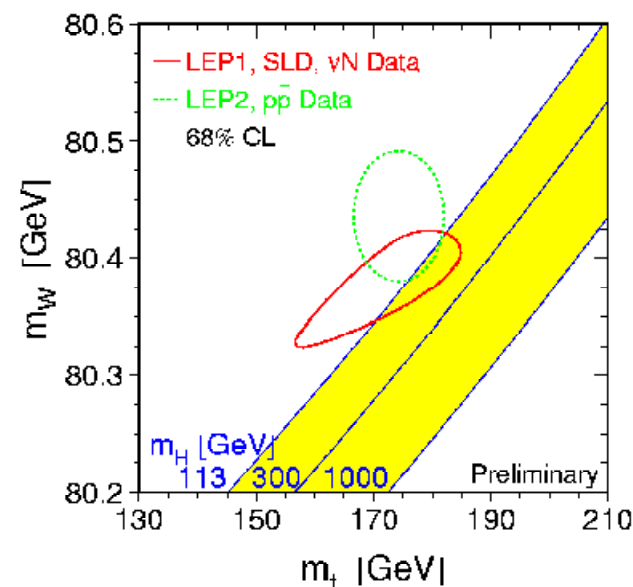
- Motivation
- $A/H \rightarrow \tau\tau$
 - Run I & Run II (CDF)
- $A/H_{bb} \rightarrow bbbb$
 - Run 1 Search: CDF
 - Run II:
 - CDF
 - DØ
- Conclusions



Why Higgs? Why MSSM?

- [an] EWSB mechanism in SM
 - Gives mass to particles through H couplings
 - Current data points to light Higgs
 - $M_{\text{Higgs}} < 170 \text{ GeV @ 95\%, Osaka'00}$
 - Higgs has not been definitively observed
 - $\text{LEP2: } > 114 \text{ GeV 95\% CL exclusion}$

- [a] solution to hierarchy problem
 - m_H^2 receives corrections $\sim m_{\text{Planck}}^2$
 - Needs fine-tuned parameters for $m_H \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$
 - Supersymmetry: symmetry between fermions, bosons \rightarrow cancellations occur naturally
 - Two Higgs doublets are needed

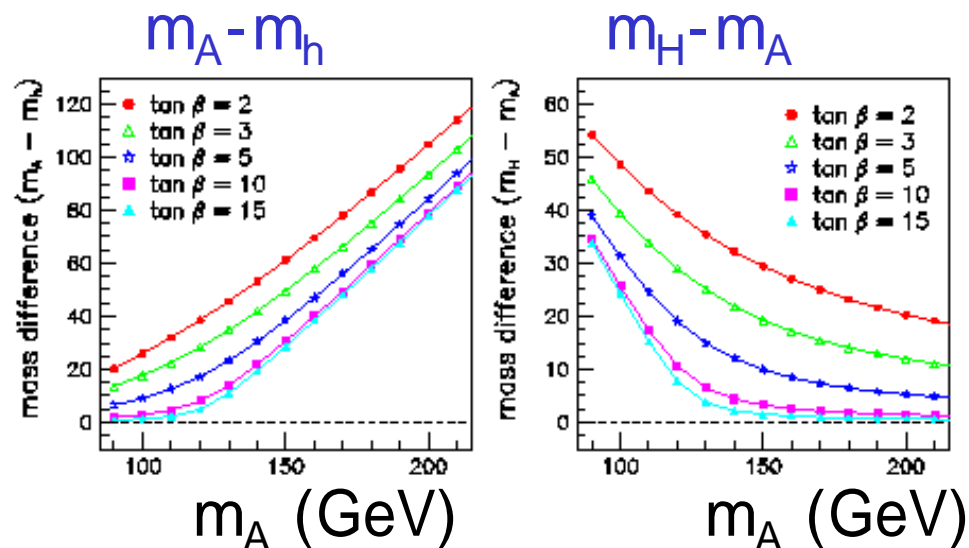


MSSM Higgs

- In the MSSM scenario:
 - Two Higgs doublets lead to 5 Higgs particles:
 - Two neutral CP- even: h, H
 - One neutral CP- odd: A
 - Two charged: H^+, H^-
 - Masses governed by two parameters, for ex:

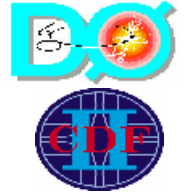
$$\{m_A, \tan \beta\}$$

- Tree level mass relations:
 - $M(h) < M(Z) < M(H)$
 - $M(A) < M(H)$
 - $M(H^+) < M(W)$
- $M(h^0) < \sim 130$ GeV after radiative corrections (top, stop etc.)



- High $\tan \beta$:
 - A nearly degenerate with
 - h ($m_A < \sim 130$ GeV)
 - or H ($m_A > \sim 130$ GeV)

MSSM Higgs production @ Tevatron



- ❖ H/h/A can have SM-like x-sections at small $\tan \beta$

For processes such as HW and HZ

- ❖ Some production processes such as:

$gg \rightarrow A/H$

$gg, qq \rightarrow Hbb/hbb/Abb$

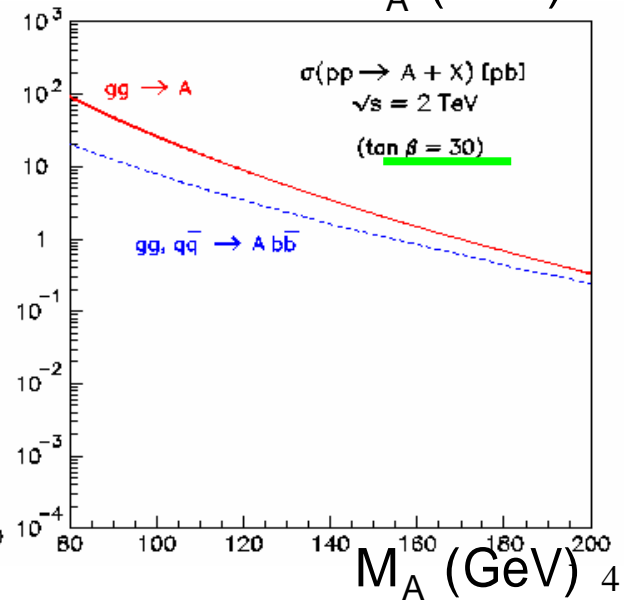
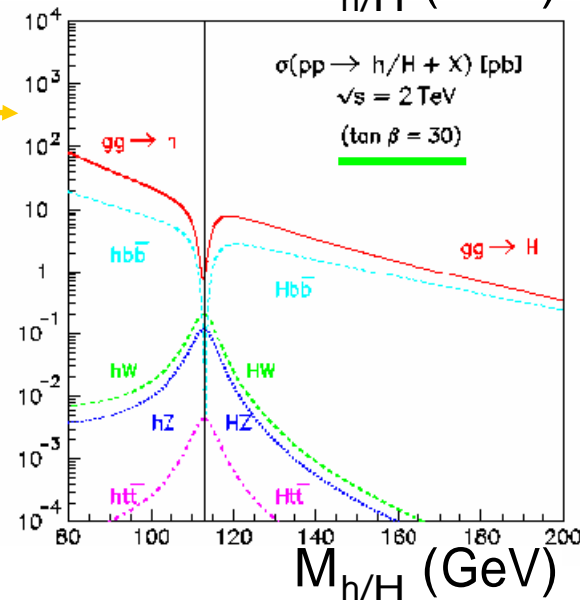
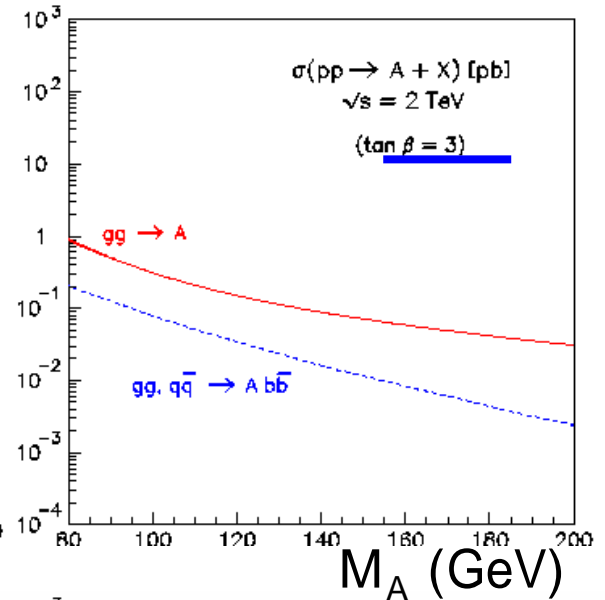
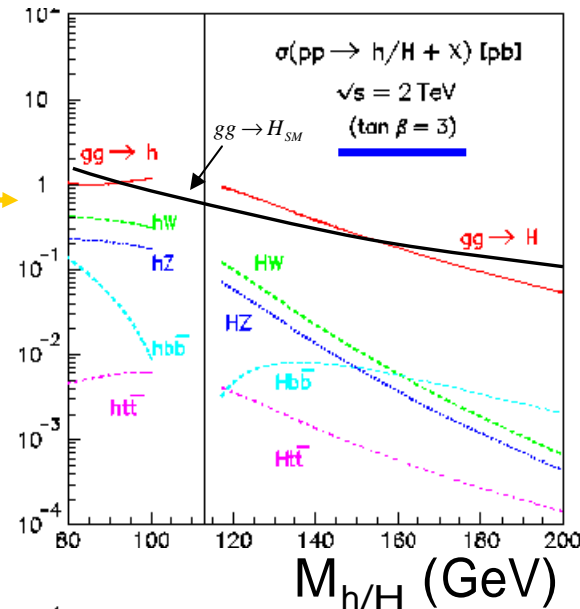
can have

large x-sections at large $\tan \beta$!!!

$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow \phi) = (g^{h,A,H})^2 \sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow H_{SM})$$

$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow b\bar{b}\phi) = (g^{h,A,H})^2 \sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow b\bar{b}H_{SM})$$

$g \sim 1/\cos\beta \sim \tan\beta$ $\phi = h, H, A$



MSSM Higgs Branching Ratios

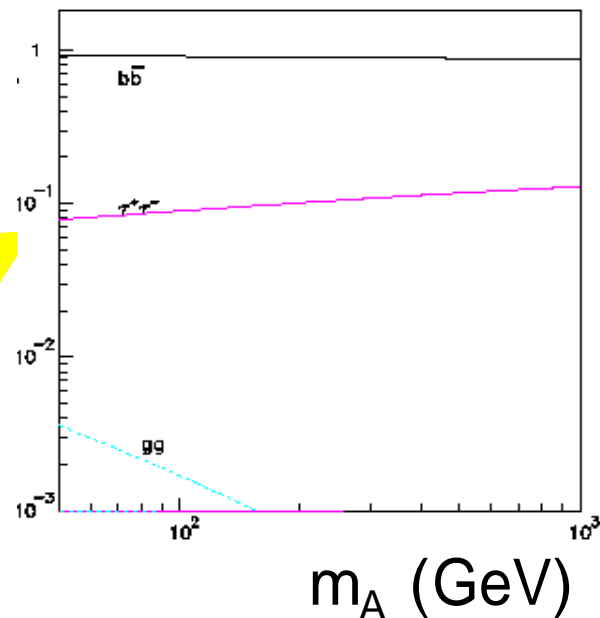
In the same high $\tan\beta$ region, $BR(\rightarrow \text{fermions})$ stays high even at large mass.

For all practical purposes:

$\phi \rightarrow b\bar{b} \sim 90\%$

$\phi \rightarrow \tau\tau \sim 10\%$

$\tan\beta = 50$



- Searches for Higgs in high $\tan\beta$ region at Tevatron:
 - $gg \rightarrow A/h \rightarrow \tau\tau$
 - $gg, qq \rightarrow A/hbb \rightarrow bbbb$

A/H- $\rightarrow \tau\tau$: Tau ID in Run I (CDF)



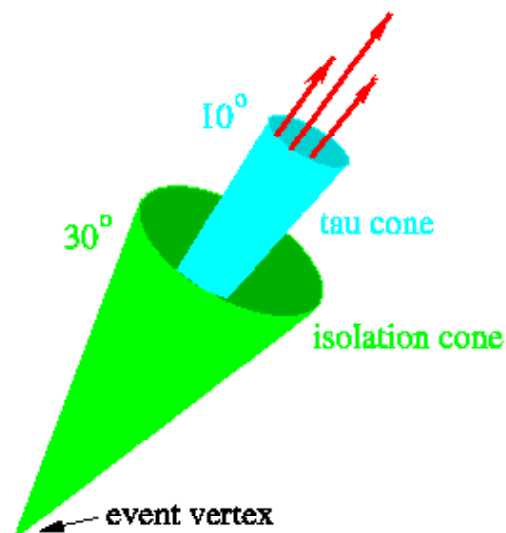
- **Tau Properties:**

- Collimated decay products
 - Opening angle:
 $\theta < m_\tau/E_T(\tau) < \sim 0.2 \text{ rad} \sim 10^\circ$
- Low multiplicity tracks, photons in 10°
- Visible energy reconstructs low mass

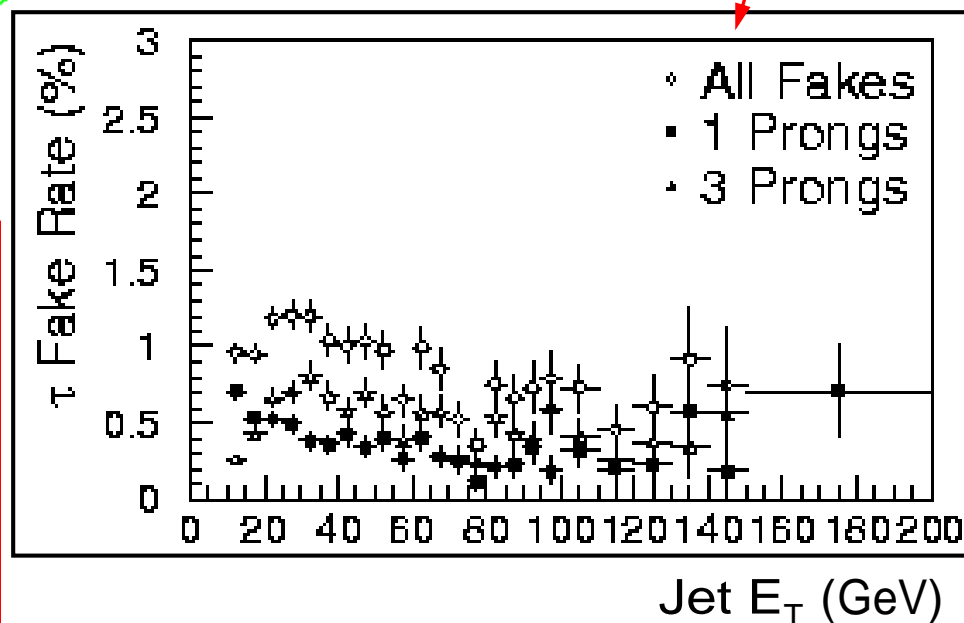
- **Cuts:**

- Jet with high visible E_T containing high p_T track
- Isolated in 10° - 30° annulus
- Low track, photon multiplicity in 10° cone
- $m_\tau < 1.8 \text{ GeV}$
- $|Q|=1$

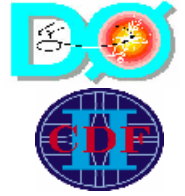
Photons detected in wire chambers at shower-max in the EM Calorimeter:
2D info,
 $\sigma(x), \sigma(z) \sim 2 \text{ cm}$



**Achieved
fake rates
 ~ 1.2 - 0.7%
for jet E_T
20- 200 GeV**



A/H- $\rightarrow\tau\tau$: Ditau Mass Reconstruction (CDF)



$$\cancel{E}_x^{\text{meas}} = \cancel{E}_x^{\tau 1} + \cancel{E}_x^{\tau 2}$$

$$\cancel{E}_y^{\text{meas}} = \cancel{E}_y^{\tau 1} + \cancel{E}_y^{\tau 2}$$

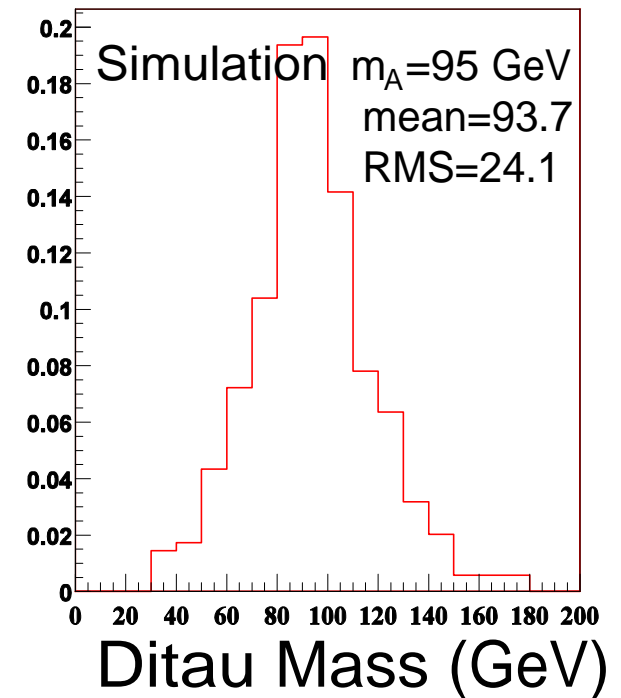
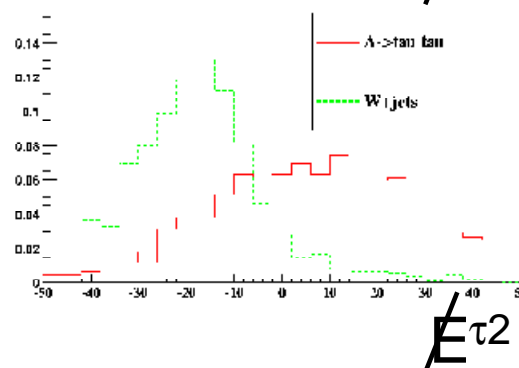
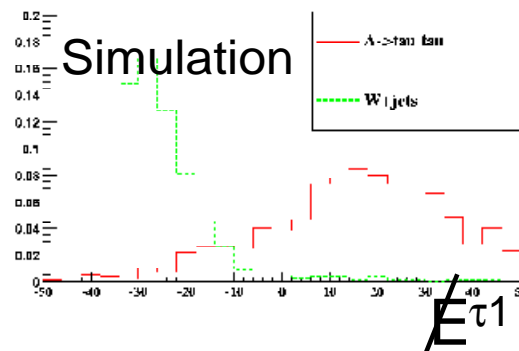
Full mass of the ditau system may be reconstructed if:

1. Assume ν 's in same direction as visible decay products
2. Taus are not back-to-back in azimuthal \rightarrow require $\Delta\phi < 160^\circ$

Require $E_{\nu^{1,2}} > 0 \rightarrow$

Lose 50% Higgs signal,

Reject 97%
W+jets



A/H $\rightarrow \tau\tau$ (CDF)

• Trigger

- No τ trigger in Run I \rightarrow use $p_T > 18$ GeV lepton trigger \rightarrow

One leptonic τ
One hadronic τ

• Backgrounds

- $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ (irred.), QCD, $Z \rightarrow ee$, W+jets: non-irred. backgrounds rejected through tau ID cuts and mass reconstruction

Use $m_A = 95$ GeV, $\tan\beta = 40$ as benchmark:
 $\sigma(A/H \rightarrow \tau\tau) = 8.7$ pb

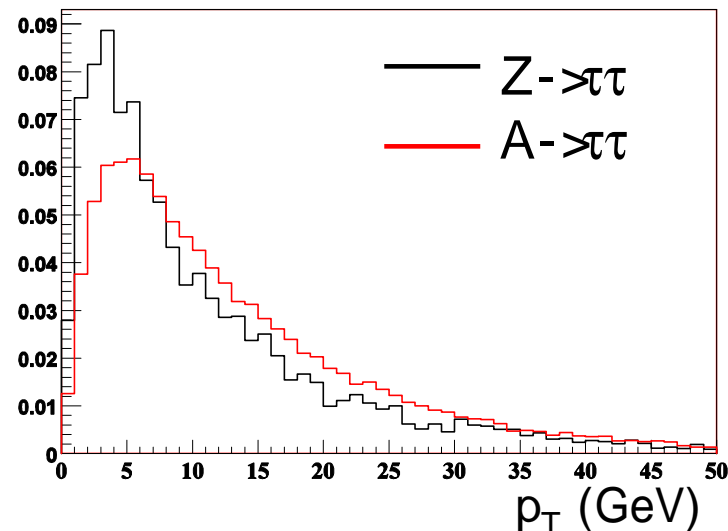
$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ irred. backgnd, but:

• Branching Ratio:

- $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$: 3.7%
- $A/H \rightarrow \tau\tau$: 9%

• P_T Distributions

- Stiffer A/H p_T distributions than Z p_T distributions:
- $\Delta\phi < 160^\circ$ cut $\sim p_T > 15$ GeV cut \rightarrow 30% more efficient for Higgs than Z



$\sigma(A/H)$ falls fast! Drops by factor of 4 from 95 –120 GeV, 1 RMS ($m_{\tau\tau}$) ~ 24 GeV \rightarrow Need as high a rate as possible! \rightarrow

Taus in Run II (CDF,DØ)

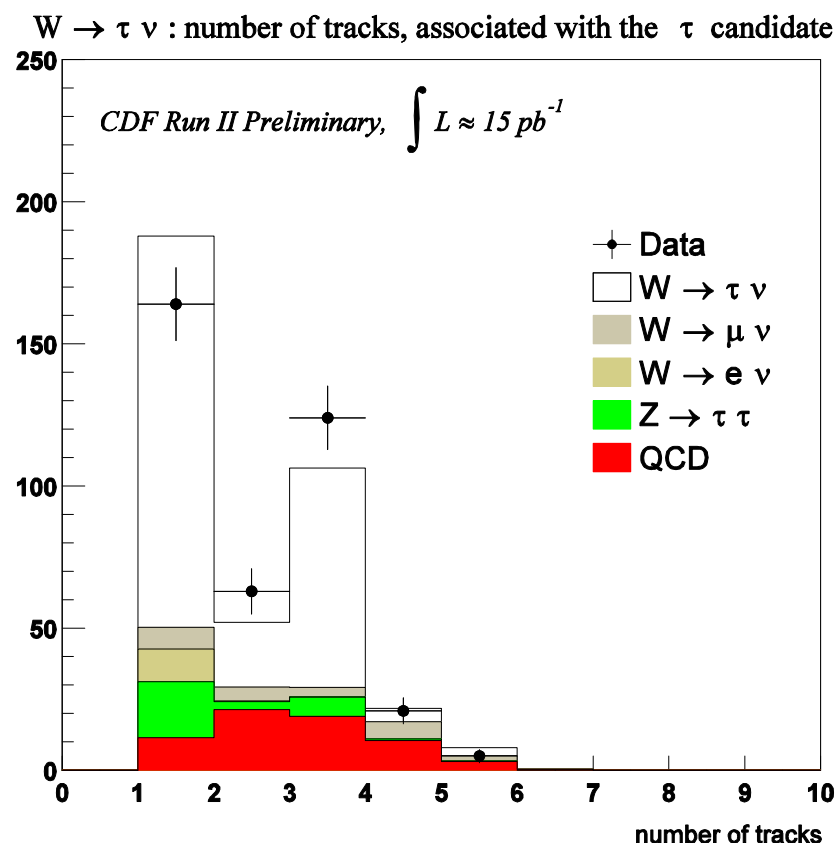
Triggers designed for τ physics will greatly increase the acceptance for this search:

- Lower p_T thresholds
- All- hadronic modes open up (~1/2 of branching ratio)

Tau Triggers in Run II:

- Lepton + track triggers (DØ, CDF)
- τ +MET Trigger (DØ,CDF)
- 2 hadronic τ 's
 - Calorimeter- based (CDF)
 - Track- based (DØ)

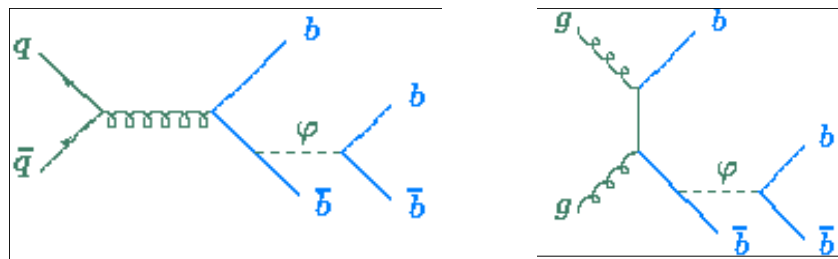
Run I A/H- $\rightarrow\tau\tau$ search still work in progress, Run II analysis in the works as well



CDF already sees $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$ events from new τ +MET trigger!

pp -> bbA/h/H -> bbbb: Run I (CDF)

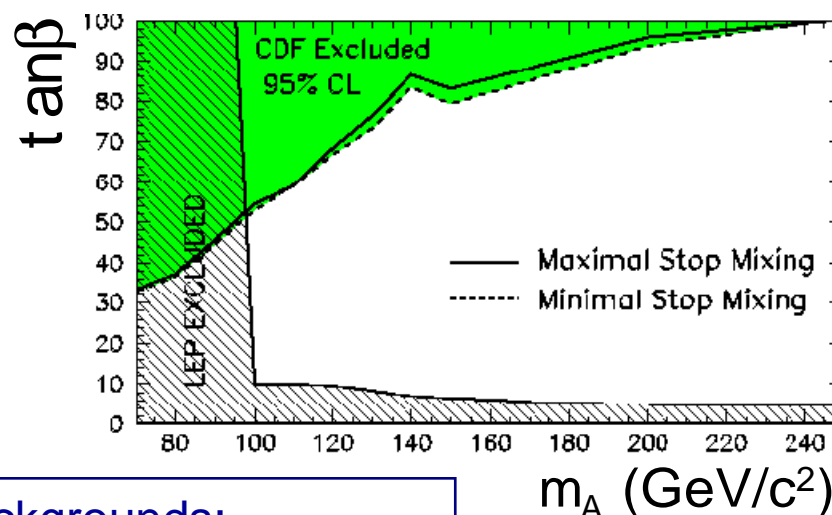
$\phi = h, H, A$



Event selection:

- > 4- jets + $\Sigma E_T > 125$ GeV trigger
- > ≥ 3 b-tag (displaced vertex)
- > $\Delta\phi_{bb} > 1.9$
- > m_ϕ dependent cuts optimized for max. expected signif.:
- > E_T cuts on jets
- > mass window $1-3\sigma$

BR x Accept $\sim 0.2 - 0.6\%$
($70 < m_\phi < 300$ GeV)



Backgrounds:

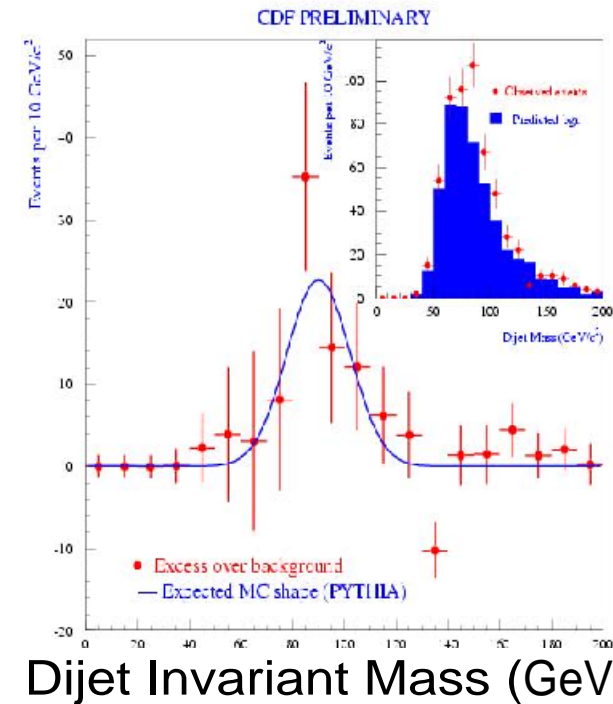
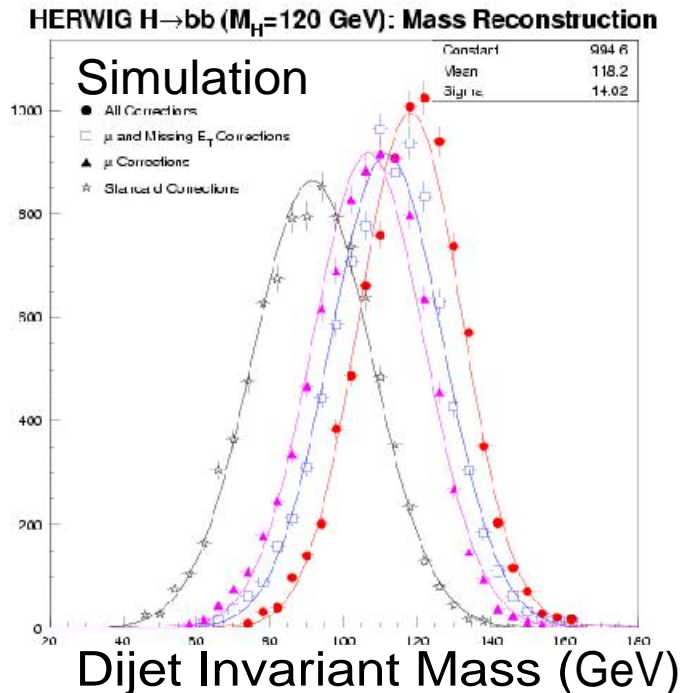
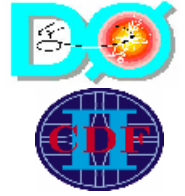
QCD, **Z/W+jets**, **tt**

- For $m_\phi = 70$ GeV hypothesis, observe

5 events, expect 4.6 ± 1.4

- Only these 5 events appear in higher mass windows
- No excess above predicted is observed

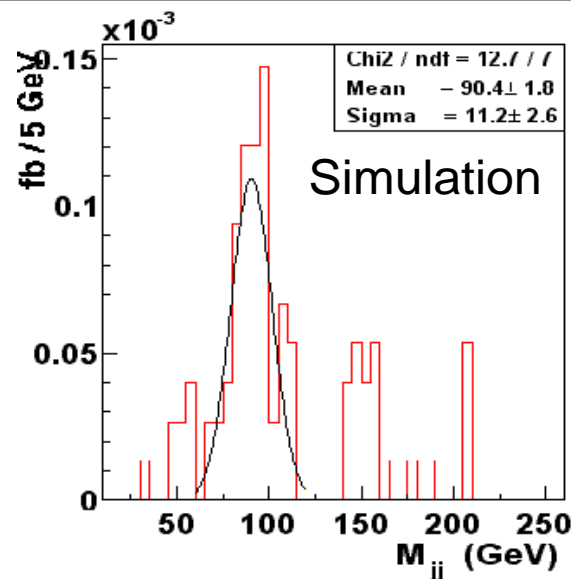
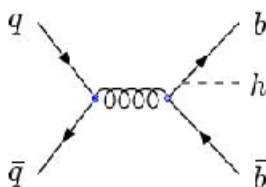
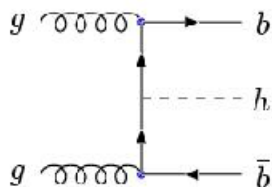
Tools for $pp \rightarrow A/h/Hbb \rightarrow bbbb$: Run II (CDF)



- Z- \rightarrow bb studies -> improved resolution
 - correcting for μ , E_T , jet charged fraction
- Studies of QCD jets
 - 30% improvement in jet res.
 - uses tracking, shower-max detectors and calorimetry

- B-tagging:
 - 3D silicon
 - $|\eta| < 2$
- Improved lepton acceptance
- New specific triggers to recover acceptance (displaced track trigger, multijet)

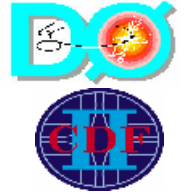
Tools for $pp \rightarrow A/h/Hbb \rightarrow bbbb$: Run II (DØ)



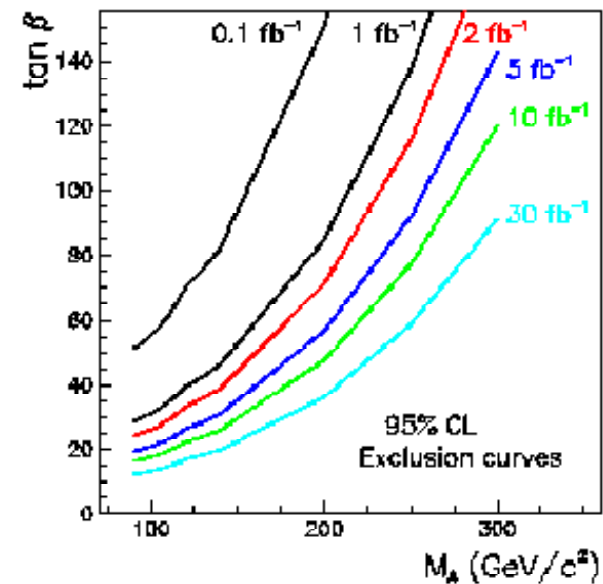
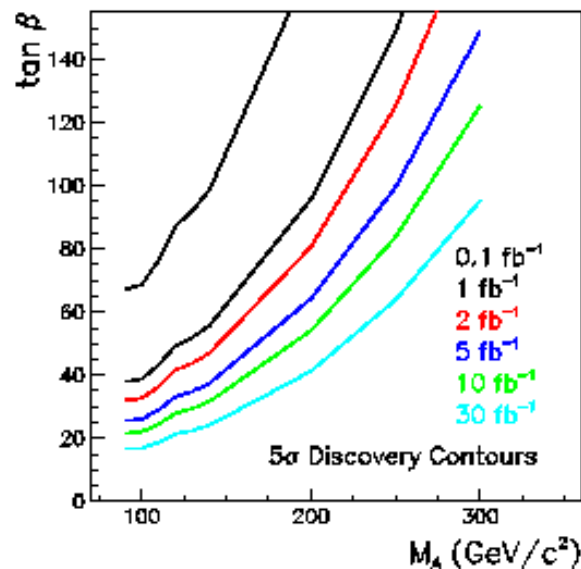
- Obtain fractional resolution
 $\sigma/M \sim 12\%$
 - No jet calibration applied
- Consider all jet permutations for mass reconstruction
- Predicted rates normalized to SM prediction (3.7 fb)
- Started recently to look at $gb \rightarrow bh$ channel which has an order of magnitude larger cross section

- Multijet trigger: 4 jets, $E_T > 15$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2$
 - Leading jets: m_ϕ dependent cuts
 - $m_\phi = 120$: $E_T^1 > 55$ GeV, $E_T^2 > 40$ GeV
 - ΣE_T of jets 3 and 4 > 30 GeV
 - At least 3 b tags
 - plot all mass combinations, look in mass window

Projected Reach in Run II (CDF, DØ)



- Both experiments study expected Run II sensitivity from bbbb analysis
 - similar results



2fb⁻¹:

- >160 GeV ($\tan \beta=40$) 95% CL
- >115 GeV ($\tan \beta=40$) 5σ discovery

Conclusions



- $A/H \rightarrow \tau\tau$:
 - Run I results to be completed soon
 - First glimpse of Run II data also on the way
- $A/Hbb \rightarrow bbbb$:
 - Run I result excludes - > 115 GeV at $\tan\beta=60$
 - Run II with both experiments:
 - Set to exclude (discover) significant region of MSSM parameter space
 - Optimistic about improvements from
 - Triggers
 - Jet resolution
 - b- tagging

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